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THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1893.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.—Proclamation: While the American people should every day remember with praise and thanksgiving the divine goodness and mercy which have followed them since their beginning as a nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to the contemplation of the blessings we have received from the hand of God and to the grateful acknowledgment of his loving kindness; therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of the present month, November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, to be kept and observed by all people in our land.

On that day let us forego our ordinary work and employment and assemble in our usual places of worship where we may recall all God has done for us, and from grateful hearts our united tribute of praise and song may reach the throne of grace. Let the reunion of kindred and social meeting with friends lend cheer and enjoyment to duty, and let generous gifts of charity for the relief of the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PROCLAMATION OF THANKSGIVING.

STATE OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
In compliance with the Statute of our State, I, ROBERT E. COLCORD, Governor, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1893, to be a day of public thanksgiving and praise.

On that day let our people suspend their labors and reverentially, and in manner as conscience dictates, render thanksgiving unto God for mercies received during the past year. In this season of business depression in our midst let those blessed with health and abundance remember the less fortunate among us.

Done at Carson City, the capital, this 6th day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-three and of the independence of the United States one hundred and eighteenth. Attest: ROBERT E. COLCORD, GOV. H. GREY, Secretary of State.

The old soldiers are dying off. For the first time in thirty years the list of pensioners shows a decrease.

GOVERNOR WAITE of Colorado issued his proclamation for Thanksgiving, but stated he did not see what there was for the people of Colorado to be thankful for.

SCOTT HARRISON, a brother of ex-President Harrison, has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Kansas City. He is a Democrat and a great admirer of Cleveland.

GOVERNOR-ELECT GREENHALGH of Massachusetts was born in England. The Old Bay State has never before elected a foreign born citizen to the chief executive chair.

CATHOLIC Archbishops, at a recent conference at Chicago, decided that priests could not refuse the sacrament to Odd Fellows or members of other secret societies except the Free Masons.

CONGRESSMAN NEWLANDS is President Cleveland's "hard hearted" landlord. The White House is hardly fit to live in and Mr. Cleveland rented one of Mr. Newland's houses to raise his babies in.

GROVER THE GREAT has set apart today to be devoted by the people to praise to the Almighty for the great and glorious being who now occupies the Presidential chair and who is the author of all our miseries.

DURING September 34,519 foreigners came to this country. During the nine months ended September 30, the immigration amounted to 430,517. And yet people are wondering why we have so many people called "tramps."

SHEPHERD, the fraud, who is now unworthily occupying a name in American history, said a few months ago: "Ten days after the repeal of this law (denaturalizing silver) all branches of business will revive, the now unemployed will find employment and confidence will be restored."

MARSHAL JOHN WOODS of Acton, Ohio, recently received an anonymous parcel from Muncie, Indiana, containing three small-pox seeds. The postoffice authorities will make every effort to trace the letter to the sender. The letter passed through many hands before it reached its destination.

SENATOR CARRY of Wyoming, one of Cleveland's Republican henchmen, says there is a strong feeling of opposition and dislike towards the President among the Democrats in Congress by reason of his obstinacy and supreme egotism. The Senator says the next session of Congress promises to be one of the most exciting in the history of the country. While the tariff will be the principal subject for consideration, he thinks it very probable that some financial measure favorable to silver will be passed at an early date.

A B. BEN FIELD AGAIN FOLLOWS.

The Methodist missionaries have discovered that their recon work among the Chinese women of San Francisco has been labor wasted. The women are willing to be rescued from a life of infamy, but they desire to be furnished with a husband and not with work for their future support. After twenty years of labor with them the Methodists have retired from the Chinese matrimonial bureau business, as one of the directors termed it yesterday. The Methodists have found their missionary work very costly and their is a deficit of about \$1,000,000 in the finances of the American Missionary Society. This year the amount of missionary work will be \$1,100,000. Of this amount probably about \$50,000 will be expended among the Methodists' own people in this country. The rest will go across the ocean.—San Francisco Call.

WHAT IS LEGAL CULTIVATION.

The General Land Office has rendered a decision as to what constitutes cultivation under the desert land act. In the particular case in which the decision was rendered it was claimed that the raising of hay crops for two seasons was sufficient. The commissioner holds that this is not sufficient. He says: "The term 'cultivation' in the desert land law is held to mean the tilling of the soil by agricultural processes in order to raise crops; not mere irrigation. It is impossible to determine in this case whether the hay raised was the product of native grasses or not. If it was, though produced by irrigation, there has not been such cultivation shown as is required." This decision will have a widespread effect, and it means that proof must show the planting of seed and the resultant crop on one-eighth of the land sought to be patented.

GOLDEN GATE PARK.

The following is a description of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, where the Midwinter Fair will be held:

Length of drives, 15 miles; elevation of Concert Valley, eight of Midwinter Fair, 250 feet; elevation of the lake, 200 feet; elevation at the eastern entrance of the park, 220 feet. The deer park contains 12 acres and has 50 head of deer. The area in Buffalo park is 60 acres and the herd numbers 7. The speed track is one mile long. The ocean boulevard, running across the western or ocean front of the park, is three miles long and from three to four hundred feet wide. The aviary, of one acre, contains song birds, birds of handsome plumage from all over the world. The recreation grounds contain 20 acres and 500 acres are devoted to young forest trees. That portion of the park for the Midwinter fair site is known as Concert Valley. It contains 60 acres of slightly undulating ground, dotted here and there with graceful mounds and covered with pine, cypress and eucalyptus trees.

GOOD ADVICE.

The San Francisco Report gives the farmers of California the following good advice: "The Chinese are to have until May 3, 1894, for registration. We hope that, to save all misapprehension and future unpleasantness, they will proceed to register and get through with the business in time, for we do not think there will be any more extensions, for several reasons. One is that 1894 will be a campaign year and the month of May will be just at the beginning of the campaign. We suggest also that the California employers of Chinese, who this harvest deplored so deeply the necessity of employing Chinese, but could see no way of substituting white labor on the spur of the moment, will proceed to make arrangements in good time for the employment of white labor, so that they may not be taken so terribly by surprise another time."

WHEN Thanksgiving day dawned in 1863, the war was over, says the Washington Post. President Andrew Johnson recognized the fact, appointing Thursday, Dec. 7, as Thanksgiving day, instead of the last Thursday in November, according to usual custom, and advising the whole people to give thanks that we had been delivered from the scourge of civil war. An additional cause for thanksgiving was that President Johnson had previously issued a proclamation restoring to the people of the North the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus—the citizen's defense and safeguard—suspended during the war.

THE overthrow of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) ring of politicians at the recent election will be followed by the exposure of what is believed to be the greatest scandal of the day. Suit will first be begun against the officers of the city for an accounting of more than \$5,000,000. George H. Sterling, superintendent of streets, who is chiefly concerned, has a salary of \$3500. A few years ago he was believed to be practically penniless. Now he owns a costly residence and many valuable trotting horses, and is one of the bloods.

HEREAFTER every person applying for land under the homestead laws, who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen, will be required to file with his application a duly certified copy of his certificate of naturalization or his declaration of intention, as the case may be. These are the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and they will be strictly observed.

THE Denver Republican says that a medium of that city foretells that Congress will pass a silver act which will greatly benefit Colorado, before the 17th of December, and it will be signed by the President.

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

CLEVELAND'S PARTNER.

Great Britain is the hereditary enemy of the United States, says the Virginia Chronicle. She has fought upon every occasion when she thought she had us in her power; she has bribed the savages on our boundaries to butcher our defenseless women and children; she let loose her war vessels during our civil war as fast as they could be bought and paid for—notwithstanding the protestations of Minister Adams—to prey on our commerce; even Gladstone boasted in Parliament that "a new nation had been born," and nothing but fear impelled Great Britain to submit the damages inflicted on our commerce by her Alabama and kindred destroyers. This fear was the new United States Navy, the only ironclad navy afloat.

Since that time Great Britain has managed to surround the whole American continent with a vast cordon of armament. She has a military railway from Halifax on the Atlantic to Port Moody on the Pacific, intended to be used in military operations against this country, and on that account built in a great measure from the Imperial Treasury. She has free entry for her fleets to the St. Lawrence, through which flow the waters of the great lakes. From her fortress at Halifax she could let slip a swarm of armored cruisers that in a very little time might ruin our coasting trade, and lay our unprotected seacoast under contribution. She has a similar cordon of vantage on the Pacific at Esquimaux. British dominion is exerted over the Bermudas, Bahama, Jamaica, the Belize, Barbadoes, St. Lucia and the Leeward Islands. Bermuda, three days out from Charleston on New York, is equipped with fortifications which are described in the Colonial Year Book "as the most formidable and perfect in the world." A submarine cable connects the fortress at Bermuda with Halifax. It was laid only two years ago, and it cost \$1,500,000, a sum ten times greater than the exchanges between the group and Canada. In the reef-enclosed harbor at Bermuda, Great Britain has a ship-building plant, a dry dock that will lift her heaviest sea-going battleships (while the United States has not a solitary one which can take in the armored cruiser New York), a coaling station and a vast system of earthworks, mounted with the heaviest guns. Since 1867 Great Britain has immensely strengthened the garrison at Kingston, and created an entirely new one in the harbor of Castries, St. Lucia.

Taking Halifax, Bermuda, Kingston and Castries together, a chain of offensive fortifications is constituted with in three days' reach of every American seaboard city. Each is mounted with guns of the most effective modern type. Each is capable of fitting vessels for sea at a moment's notice. A cable connects them all with each other and with London.

In the South Sea the British empire spreads over immense oceans that hold almost every dot of land that rises above them. On one of the Falkland islands, just north and east of Cape Horn, there is a British coaling station. At Sydney there is another. There is a third, recently built and splendidly armed, at the Fiji islands, and there are the great defenses at Esquimaux, from which, at an hour's notice, Seattle and Tacoma could be laid waste. And what is the meaning of all this cordon of iron and gunpowder that surrounds us? Nothing more than that Great Britain means to fight the United States sooner or later—perhaps on the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine—if we undertake it.

To complete the chain of gunpowder and iron that encompasses us a single link is needed and that is Hawaii.

If any of the goldbug editors or Demo-Republican sympathizers in this State feel so sure of the Republican party carrying Nevada at the next election they ought to be willing to back their judgment and to give them an opportunity, a reader of the Silver State has authorized us to announce that he has \$500 or any part of it to wager that the Republicans do not carry Nevada at the next election. Now put up or shut up.—Winnemucca Silver State.

THE price of American eagles—twenty dollar gold pieces—has been reduced in London to 76 shillings and 9 pence per ounce. This is said to be for the purpose of protecting English sovereigns. London, for years, has fixed the price of American silver, and it now proposes regulating the price of gold.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, twice the leader of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, died Wednesday morning of last week from a general breaking down of the constitution. He was one of the famous men of the Pacific Coast and some years ago his name was mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1893. Representative Bourke Cockran, the New York Congressman who has been sat upon by Tammany because he objected to being a mere puppet of Croker's, threw a bombshell among his Democratic colleagues on the House Ways and Means Committee who had in his absence decided that an income tax should be attached to the new tariff bill, when he informed them that an income tax imposed by a Democratic administration and Congress would result in making New York City, now the Democratic Gibraltar, a Republican stronghold; he also told them that this proposed tax was an attempt by certain would-be leaders of the Democratic party to pander to the Populists, and warned them that if it was carried into effect it would prove disastrous to the Democratic party. Mr. Cockran's remarks created a monetary stampede among his fellow Democrats on the Committee, but will hardly result in getting the income tax dropped from the bill.

The administration having by its lack of foresight and of firmness when firmness would have proven beneficial brought the cash in the Treasury down to the lowest point at which it has been since the Buchanan administration came so near to bankrupting the Government, is now very diligently at work stopping the leak at the spigot while that of the bung hole is going right along all the time. Here are two instances that will illustrate the attitude of the spigot style of statesman: The Postmaster General in glancing over the list of supplies purchased for post offices discovered an item that deeply aroused his anger. He was thunderstruck, so to speak, when he saw that the U. S. Government actually bought twice for the letter carriers to use for tying up bundles of mail. "Let them buy leather straps and use them," shouted this apostle of spigot economy, as he dictated an order that no more twine was to be bought for their use. The next great act of spigot economy also relates to the letter carriers. A lot of old cast-off letter carriers' bags, which have been from time to time forwarded to Washington by postmasters who have made requisitions for new ones, have been at considerable expense patched up, and as long as the supply holds out they will be sent to those postmasters who make requisitions for new ones. The letter carriers may feel thankful that they are not required to buy their own bags as well as straps.

The Democrats acknowledge that they are afraid to submit their tariff bill to a Democratic caucus. Those in charge of the bill say that it would certainly be cut all to pieces if it went before a caucus, and that they prefer to rely upon the power of Mr. Cleveland, whose ideas the bill fully represents, to force the bill through Congress and silence the Democratic opposition thereto. Much depends upon the character of the bill, which will presumably be made public this week or next, as to whether it can be forced through Congress.

THE Chinese minister was greatly pleased at the action of Congress in amending the Geary law, and he has told Cleveland's man Friday Gresham that the Chinese Government will see to it that the Chinese will obey United States laws. Cleveland and Friday expressed great satisfaction at the kindness of the minister's remarks.

THE Boston Advertiser, the organ of the silk-stocking Republicans of New England, says that "every intelligent man knew that a vote for the Republican ticket at the recent election was a vote in vindication of the noble stand taken by that great man Cleveland, the President, in throttling the heresy of the free coinage of a debased dollar."

THE Clement grammar school, San Francisco, containing 700 young children, was discovered to be on fire during school hours. Miles Baird, a 14-year-old boy pupil of the school, was arrested on the charge of arson. He confessed that he had started the fire in the garret to see how the pupils would get out of school in case of a real fire. He was arrested and on his examination was declared to be insane.

THE Boston Globe says the first Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by General Washington in 1779, and there were but two or three more from that time to Lincoln, who really started the idea of an annual Thanksgiving for the country, to be celebrated each autumn.

Eighteen years ago a 10,000 acre ranch near San Diego, Cal., became engaged in litigation that has just ended. The merits of the original quarrel are still somewhat in doubt, but the lawyers in the case have accepted the ranch as a fee, and the original quarrel no longer possesses even a professional interest to them.

BOSTON'S OLD WHIPPING-POST.

The first whipping post in Boston was erected in front of the old meeting-house, says the Boston Herald. This old meeting-house, the First Church of Boston, and in it preached the first ministers of the town—John Wilson and John Cotton—and thither went to worship John Winthrop and Richard Bellingham and all their zealous Puritanical followers.

Almost every kind of misdemeanor was punishable with whipping, and the number of stripes varied according to the enormity of the offense. Here are some of the instances: On the 30th of November, 1630, a man was whipped for shooting at a fowl on the Sabbath day—whether he hit her or not is another matter.

On the 4th of September, 1632, a man was ordered "to be severely whipped for cursing, swearing, then justifying the same, and glorying in it;" and another man who had sold a gun, pistol, powder and shot to Monowampate (Sagamore James), was whipped and branded in the face with a hot iron. On December 9, 1640, one Mrs. Oliver was whipped for reproaching the Magistrates, and she "stood without crying, and bore her punishment with a masculine spirit, glorying in her suffering." But there was something more, for some time after "she had a cleft stick put on her tongue half an hour for reproaching the elders." In September, 1661, Obadiah Holmes, for being a Baptist, was whipped with exceeding severity, yet he told the Magistrates it was as with rods of roses, although the blood streamed from his cut and bruised body. Horred Gardiner, with a child at her breast, was whipped for being a Quaker, in September, 1657. Yet in the midst of her sufferings "she knelt down and prayed the Lord to forgive them."

VANDERBILT DISTRICT.

A correspondent writing to the Los Angeles Express says that far over toward the eastern line of the State, apparently detached from the bustling business world, lies a mining camp, of which very much has been said and written. It is not picturesquely situated. In the rear and on both sides are foothills that attain almost to the dignity of mountains. In front is the great Ivanpah valley, topographically one of the most remarkable valleys in the State. It is just the kind of a place that one would think a proper location for a mining camp, and it is not surprising that famous Vanderbilt is here.

The first development here was commenced in 1891 by Messrs Taggart and Patton, in company with two other gentlemen. Success has attended their efforts, and to-day no known camp promises better than this.

In order to assure the successful working of the different properties, however, it is necessary that there should be railway communication with the outer world. When work was first commenced there was no railway nearer than about fifty miles and this was reached by a road over a mountainous country. Under these adverse circumstances matters did not look very promising. But at length the much-talked-of Nevada Southern railway movement was inaugurated, and thirty miles of it are now completed. Leaving the Atlantic and Pacific Railway at Blake's, it follows a northwesterly direction and in the thirty miles climbs a grade of about 2500 feet, the altitude of Marvel, the last station on the road, being 5000 feet.

From Marvel to Vanderbilt by carriage road is only about four miles, but as the latter place is about 1000 feet lower than the former, it will be necessary for the railway to follow around the foothills, making a distance of ten miles by rail between the two points. And this ten miles is what Vanderbilt is now waiting for.

The roadbed of the Nevada Southern is a marvel. Ordinarily a new railroad to a mining camp is built very hastily, and not with an eye to the comfort of passengers. But with this it is so different. It is doubtful whether or not there is a stretch of track in Southern California, thirty miles in length, which can be favorably compared with it. The road was built with very great care and a part of it is stone ballasted.

The principal station on the road is Marvel, the present terminus. Here quite a village is started, consisting of frame houses and tents, the former rather predominating. The best building is the office of the General Manager of the road, R. S. Seibert. This is very neat and well built and far exceeds in every way the ordinary building in a new town. It was the first painted house on this road, and is a valuable adjunct to the growing village. This place, by the way, will always be a leading station.

If any one thinks that Vanderbilt owners can be readily bought out, he should just run up here and try to make a dicker with Patton & Taggart for the Gold Bronze; with Flood & Mackey for the gold bar, or with Green Campbell for any of his property. The man who tries it will go home sadder but wiser.

There are no vacant houses in Vanderbilt. Somehow, even in these times, when money is seemingly so scarce, work is going right on, and new machinery is being added. Patton & Taggart are just putting in a very valuable steam hoisting outfit, which is the best in the southern country to-day. This putting in of a mill is really a necessity, as now all ore has to be shipped away to be milled, and it don't pay to ship any ore that runs under \$5 to the ton. Consequently the less valuable ore is not milled. Yet there has been taken out of the Gold Bronze enough that runs from \$75 to \$500 to pay the entire cost of developing the mine fully, with deep shafts and long drifts. And more than this, there has been taken out very little more rock than was absolutely necessary in making drifts, very little stopping has been done. Statements similar to this can be made of other mines in the immediate vicinity.

W. S. GODBE,
President.

DAVID YEARSLEY,
Vice-President.

C. E. HOLT,
Sec'y & Treasurer

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LETTER ORDERS

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CARRIES A FULL LINE OF

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Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law

Office in Lynch's Block.

PIOCHE, NEVADA.

NOTICE.

I HAVE APPOINTED T. J. OSBORNE AS my Agent, to act during my absence, and to file all debts, etc., due me to be paid. A. MANDICH. Dated Pioche, Nevada, Oct. 10, 1893.

E. L. GODBE,

ASSAYER

Bullionville, Nevada.

Samples can be left with S. E. Wertheimer, Pioche, who will receive all returns promptly the following day. Analytical work a specialty. Charges moderate, and absolutely correct work guaranteed.